LATED IN SEVERAL LOCALITIES.

in Kansas City, Kan.-Wet Goods Shipped In.

afe to say that its results are not just and a visit to Kansas City, Kan., probably proceeded in shrewd ways to dodge the oboxious features of it.

Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo., in a perfectly sober condition. The indications of the Missouri side are that after the line is crossed not a drop of anything can be found to drink, and pedestrians on all the principal streets which cross the drink they had better do so before crossing. In front of several saloons are piles of jugs marked "For Kansas Use" or "To be Delivered in Kansas." On the Kansas side of the city, for the two cities are really pear upon any windows, nor does any signs direct the thirsty. Occasionally a place is pose for keeping open doors with the words, "Coal Office" or "John Smith" on the winthese places liquor is sold. A majority of he laws have no words at all to tell what isiness they may contain. There is an indecribable something about all these places, owever, which marks them as "joints." ney have no saloons in Kansas, at least ey do not call them such, for all places there the law is violated are called joints. obably is the scarcity or the seeming sence of these places that marks them ew days' stay in Kansas City, or in any the leading cities of Kansas, to be able itles of the size have saloons LITTLE CAPITAL REQUIRED.

A Kansas joint resembles very much an ndiana speak-easy. They are generally that they may deceive the prohibitionists. ut do not fool others. A few feet from the front are partitions, behind which the ple, for the proprietor never knows just how long he will be allowed to continue the business or how soon he will have move upon short notice. Once while a reform wave comes and joints are cleaned bar, a few bottles and glasses and a few kegs of beer is about all that is required to fit up a joint. As might be exd, the men engaged in the business re not men of capital. Most of them are nen who go into the business because it

requires so little, and men who will dodge the law and violate it in the expectancy making a few dollars. Ine result of th law has been to make liquor selling as disreputable as possible, and a joint is looked upon as an abomination. A Kansas man rill turn around five or six times and look n all directions before entering one, that s, if he thinks anything of his reputation. As a result there are a great many origmany men have learned to keep a small nts. In some localities where public senods shipped to them. A leading furniago received an order for caskets from small town in the center of Kansas. in a few bottles of beer. The purchasers were good customers of the firm, and two cases of beer were packed in the caskets. The arrival of the caskets of beer was "Goods received. Many thanks."
But the obstacles which some meet in or-

er to obtain liquor are not met in the cities, where, if a man will risk his joint unseen, he can get all he wants to ak at the standard prices of the country There are about sixty places in the city which is pretty good for a city of 60,000 Interviewing a city official upon the joint question and the evasion of the law, rethe same as an interview with officials of other States upon delicate sub-jects. The same evasive answers are given Kansas as in other States, and the officlais are doing "as good as possible with no money, a small police force; and, then you know how hard it is to make a case."

A police official was asked if the departnt was not aware of the violation of the THE POLICE ARE THE LAW.

"Oh, yes," he replied, "we know of the

have made raids and closed a number of "Is any attempt made to close those now

"Yes, the officers are constantly on the watch, but you know it is a difficult matter to prove a sale, and these 'boot jackers' are a pretty smooth lot. About twice a month we get them, and the fines amount to about the same as if they paid li-

A sergeant of the police department said he understood there was some agreement etween the joint keepers and the police ners, for raids are made only apon orders. This same sergeant went on to say that if it were not for the joints the police and fire force would have no place to look to for salaries, for the treasury was in a depleted condition and the fines for vi-olations of the law go far toward paying the salaries. The prohibitionists of Kansas City, as well as those of all the leadtowns, have for some time had the im-sion that an understanding exists between joint keepers and officials, yet all say Governor Morrill is not a man to sanction any violation of the law. In Kansas City it is a common report at present that a joint keeper must first reach an under-standing before going into the business, and that over on the Missouri side there is between" who fixes things. Injeed it is a matter of recent record, that a man who opened a joint was promptly taken in hand by the police and he was not permitted to sell, although four or five joints were in operation on the same block. This an laid the matter before the Governor. he promised to give it attention and learn possible if there is any agreement or unerstanding. The same reports and rumors re heard in all cities and towns through-

y that prohibition does not prohibit, and at a prohibitory law does not prevent the lie and consumption of liquor; still, they entend that the present law is a good sing, at least, good for Kansas. They say say have placed the saloons in their true arments, and that now places where liques are sold are shunned, and in the peration of joints is seen what a despicate business liquor selling is. They say communities are now better prepared to ght the business, as it lies in their power to close joints if they see fit. On the other side, it is said that the law has placed the business; on the very worst basis, and that now responsible men will not engage in it. It is claimed that the law has made disreputable places out of what would be orderly saloons. The law has also forced li-

ever, throughout the State and it is doubtful if an amendment changing the law will

PRODUCTION OF LITERATURE.

The Journal of last Sunday quotes the New York Sun as saying, in effect, that the East and the South are furnishing most of middle West. This merely voices a sur-

That the middle West, which now inthan any other portion of the Union is certainly too apparent to require proof. Coming from all sections and from nearly all civilized countries, the people of these States are largely cosmopolitan in their feelings and tendencies, and, while the better elesupport for the worthy products of other States or other countries, whether those

That publishers have been in the habit of

Another instance is to be found in school history of American literature, ostensibly edited by Julian Hawthorne, but in reality the work of a Texas college professor. In this book every outspoken opactive part on the Union side is "whistled so distinctively. Anyway, it takes but a down the wind," as narrow, of little account or filled with ignorant prejudice. Mrs. designate nearly as many joints as other | Stowe, John G. Whittier, Gen. Lew Wallace and many others are thus discountenanced and dishonored to please a narrow spirit of sectional bigotry, and this in the face of the fact that Southern writers receive a ready and warm recognition in these trances, and the fronts are so arranged | Central States, without regard to the color

There is still another cause for this attitude of the Eastern and Southern sections of the Union toward the central West, and that is to be found in our attitude toward our own people and especially toward our people of the pen and the pencil. The newspapers which invelsh most bitterly against Eastern injustice to Western writers are usually those that are readiest to disparage Western literary effort. The fact is, we are not ready nor willing to acknowledge the merits of any Western man or woman of letters until the favorable verdict ume of its praise so great that everybody hears it. Then we come in with our tardy approval, and the fellows that have made mouths and thrown idead cats at the author in the days when he needed their help become the most sickening of toadies to him in the hour of his triumph.

This is a strong arraignment, you say. Ave! but it is a true one and we are all

What reason have we to cry out against the East or any other section that has literary wares to sell? Certainly none. Publishers require their editors to cater to the tastes and conditions that control patronage. We buy the wares of Eastern publishers without conditions. The support of the central West is an assured factor in their business. They count upon it just as certainly as the Democratic party counts upon the solid South in a hese conditions against us, it seems to me that this section secures a fair share of recognition at the hands of the great magazine editors of the East. As to the assertion that the middle West produces but little good literature, the simple act of recalling a few names will be sufficient to show its futility. In fiction we have Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Miss Alice French—"Octave Thanet"
—Gen. Lewis Wallace, Mrs. Kate Chapin,
Maurice Thompson, Mrs. Angeline Teal
and scores of others whose work is constantly appearing in Eastern publications. In history and science these States have given the country such men as Ridpath Coulter, Jordan, Crawford, Venable, Kirktracted the attention of the scholarly in many nations. This same section has sent to the East its greatest living novelist and magazine editor in the person of William three of its Howells, and namely,

greatest newspaper Whitelaw Reid, Murat Halstead and Joseph Pulitzer. Another prominent magazine man and poet is the present act-ing editor of the Century, Robert Under-wood Johnson, formerly of this State. These are but a few of the large number of Western people who have gained prominence in Eastern literary circles, while nearly every literary or political celebrity of the Western coast came originally from these States. In the matter of poetical litera-ture the central West clearly has the call upon the rest of the Union. Outside of its borders there seems to

dearth of the higher and better spirit of poetry. This condition will assuredly continue long, for the soil that produced Bryant, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier and Holmes is not exhausted. It is still capable of great things, and New England may be counted upon to maintain her poetical ascendency. But so much of her best blood has come West that Western children, some of New England and some of

Southern parents, seem, just now, to be doing a very large per cent. of the really good singing of the time. Let us see: The East has Mrs. Moulton, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Richard Watson Gilder, Robert U. Johnson (who belongs to Indiana), and a number of minor singers. Then there are Steadman and Stoddard, of the mechanical school. But the middle the mechanical school. But the middle West has Riley, the most popular of living pcets; Harris, than whom no man sings more exquisitely; Edith M. Thomas, Robert Burns Wilson, the painter poet, Coates Kinney, the Nestor of song; Maurice Thompson and Evaleen Stein, who paints nature with the most deft and delicate touches; Robert McIntyre, Madison Cawein, Col. Henry Stanton, Dr. Japies Newton Matthews, Dr. W. H. Venable, Howard S. Taylor, Eugene H. Ware, John James Piatt, Alice Williams Brotherton. James Piatt, Alice Williams Brotherton, Elijah E. Edwards, Engene Field and the Fellows Sisters. As many mere of almost equal excellence and prominence, might be catalogued—poets who are entitled to, and many of whom have received recognition as among the inspired poets of the Nation and the world. Turn to the Eastern magnetices and you will find that these peoples azines and you will find that these peo are as readily and almost as often rec nized in their pages as the writers of East. In the Century for July out of thirteen poems I recognize four as by poets of the central West, two by Canadian authors, one from the South, and six, either by Eastern writers or those as to whose by Eastern writers or those as to whose location I am not certain. But the Century is more inclined to writers of the central West than are the cheaper magazines, which are run largely upon names and reputations. Added to those mentioned the Central West has a very large number of poets, essayists and sketch writers who are scarcely known beyond the borders of their States, and yet produce work that is admirable. Many of these are professional and business men, and there are a number of farmers, railroad men and mechanics in the ranks. There are learned judges whose stories, poems or occasional lectures or addresses are of very high order, and some of our most practical and energetic railroad men have found time to accomplish literary

is apt to be very critical of your work. He and like what you have written, even if he thinks it not quite suited to his needs. If read by the authority who assures youpro forma—that they may have great merit. And so they may, for all he knows. There is but one sure way, and that is to

THE POPULAR BOOKS

build up a style and some degree of repu-

tation by contributions to such local papers

of verse floating about in the newspapers

tainly than all the good things written in a lifetime would if hurled at him through the

excellence without great labor," and he who tolls longest and most conscientiously,

while he may not gain either fame or

wealth, is reasonably certain to be some-what wiser in the end than he was at the

A readable sketch or story or delicate

DEMAND IN INDIANAPOLIS FOR CHEAP EDITIONS THE BEST.

Women Are the Greatest Buyers-The Demand for Trilby Has Greatly Decreased.

A girl with a trim waist and very large hands walked into one of the leading In- of Mr. Haggard's party, was cut on the dianapolis bookstores the other afternoon. She wore tan shoes and had on a hat that looked like a half-bushel basket of red which was besieged by a mob. Police were roses. After casting about the cheap book dispatched to the rescue from North counter for ten minutes she called a clerk. "Have you got a 'Young Girl's Wooing?" she asked without a bit of hesitation. They o'clock this morning. The mob which behad it, and she bought it along with two | sieged the hotel, numbering about eight or three other ten-cent paperbacks that hundred persons, fled as soon as the police were chock full of sentiment.

"She don't belong to the reading public," remarked the dealer, as the girl disap- lice. Miss Hartcup, however, was too ill peared with her purchases. "She probably to be moved, and was compelled to remain buys two or three cheap books a year, and at the hotel. Upon arrival at North they are all of the character of those just | Walsham Mr. Haggard received an ovapurchased. The day of the old-fashioned authors like Bertha M. Clay and the that in all his travels he had not seen Duchess and Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth is such dastardly conduct. Mr. Haggard, past. About the only people who buy them presidential election And yet with all now are those who have the ability to ap- Norfolk standing: R. J. Price, Liberal, sitpreciate them and little more. There's been | ting member, 4,606; H. Rider Haggard, a great change in the tastes of people who | Conservative, 408; Liberal majority, 198. At read in the last five or six years. I have the election of 1892 Mr. Price polled 4,743 been in the book business in Indianapolis votes, to 4,303 polled by his opponent, givfor twenty-five years, and I have watched ing him a majority of 440. hundreds of authors spring up like mushrooms, and then get to be back numbers. | tion more than Mr. McKelway, editor of the Gunter was one of them, but it was chiefly Brooklyn Eagle, who recently wrote a letter his own fault. He wrote 'Barnes of New to the Times on the subject. In an inter-York' and 'Potter of Texas,' and both were view to-day Mr. McKelway said: "The widely read in Indianapolis. People used to new Parliament will have a clear Tory macome in here every day or two and ask if jority over all groups, including the Liber-Gunter had anything new. Then he wrote al-Unionists. The things voted down and arranged in a circle around the table, wood and a long line of other careful the 'Florida Enchantment,' and it sold bebody knows the disastrous result of that effort. People bought the book of us, and the next day came back with the cry that it was vile and indecent, and that settled

"People are not buying the old standard works like they used to," continued the dealer. "Very few people ever ask for Dickens or Thackeray any more. Occasionally we sell a copy of Dickens for a library or to some one who wants to remember a friend with a keepsake, but the In-dianapolis reading public is not buying it. This class wants to read with the same rapidity that they travel on a trolley car. It is all running to short stories now. They buy something that can be road in an hour or so and thrown aside. The women are the greatest buyers we have. They are buying a higher grade of literature than the men, too. Just now the women are reading a great many detective stories. They buy everything that has a Sherlock Holmes in it. Doyle's other stories are not so popular. One of the most popular series on our shelves now is by Anthony Hope. Of course his success is due to 'The Prisoner of Zenda,' and everybody has either read it or is about to do body has either read it or is about to so. Three or four years ago we had a lot of novels on our shelves written by Albert Ross. Thou Shalt Not might be taken as a sample of them. You would be surprised to know that the well-bred and educated people bought them freely. Thou Shalt Not' was very popular with women who had heard about it, and it sold rapidly for a time. Of course, when the better class of people found out what it was they dropped it and all of its class. Now, there is the 'Prince of India,' a story that has been widely advertised, but it is not selling ike we expected it would. But it don't matter to the author I suppose. It is understood among booksellers that he got about \$100,000 out of it. We notice, too, that the calls for the high class of humorous literature are growing fewer year by year. Upon the shelves there are some handsomely bound volumes of 'Innocents Abroad' and some others by Mark Twain, but people are not buying them. The fact is, people won't buy anything expensive in the book line except for special use. The fine, cloth-bound volumes stay right here on the shelves and the short story full of action and life goes out instead. "No, they are not buying 'Trilby' anything like they did," said the girl with the clear gray eyes. Sne had just told a customer that "Trilby" did not come in the pocket edition style. "Say," she continued, "I don't think 'Trilby' was so very bad, do you? It's very funny about that book. You know, the women all buy it because the men talk about it. The men like Trilby and pity her and the women like Trilby and pity her, and the women never lose an opportunity to say something spiteful about her. I wish you could hear some of the remarks made in here by women at poor Trilby's expense. These spiteful sayings are not a bit ingenious, it are often rude. I guess there isn't any "Yes, people are still buying the 'Yellow Aster,' and occasionally 'Ships that Pass in the Night.' We sell a vast quantity of that kind of literature—I mean the cheap paper-back novels. The people who buy most of these 5 and 10-cent stories are people with lots of money, but they don't know books."

CANDIDATES AND WOMEN ASSAULT-

The Cases of Lady Mountmores, Miss Hartcup and H. Rider Haggard -Gossip from London.

ED BY MOBS ON ELECTION DAY.

(Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, July 20 .- The many American politicians here are deeply interested and surprised at the English elections, and have been astonished at seeing laborers driven to the polls in elegant equipages, with they have been amazed at the brutality displayed by the English crowds at different places. For instance, as Lord and riage at the Mile End after the declaration of the poll a man rushed forward. calling out, "She's the one that did it," and struck Lady Mountmores in the face with his fist, knocking her down. So great was the force of the blow that her ladyship remained unconscious for some

If further evidence was needed of the brutality of English mobs on election days it was furnished yesterday in the East Norfolk district, where H. Rider Haggard. the novelist, was the Conservative candidate. He made a tour of the district in four-horse drag and was repeatedly most roughly received, being pelted in some cases with mud and stones. Near Ladham a Miss Hartcup, who was a member head by a flying missile, and at Stalham the party was obliged to take refuge in a hotel, Walsham, Norwich and Yarmouth, and Mr. Haggard and his friends were rescued at 2 appeared and Mr. Haggard returned to North Walsham escorted by mounted potion, and made a speech in which he said however, was defeated, the vote in East

No one seemed to understand the situaunion politics and socialistic experimenta-The things postponed from present consideration are home rule, the disestabishment of the English Church and abolition of the House of Lords. The matters brought to the front are reform of the poor laws, a policy of largeness rather than thin, local liberty for Ireland, vigorous colonial development and eventually bimetallism, the latter, however, in favor of the international use of silver on its value in gold" The leaders of both parties have assured Mr. McKelway that no change need be expected in the unaffected friendship of Great Britain toward the government and ple of the United States, especially as the latter, it is added, has ceased to be

the recruiting ground for any political party in Great Britain.

The Times publishes a long letter explaining the defeat of Mr. Richard Everett, who esented Southeast Suffolk in the eral interest for several years in Parliament. Mr. Everett is much interested in the United States, as it was he who introduced the bill in February last to have Great Britain appoint delegates to a monetary conference, and it was principally owing to this action that Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, passed his resolution by which the United States appointed delegates to the proposed conference. According to the story in the Times, Mr. Everett's bimetallism was not the cause of his defeat, but was brought about by the fact that he had advocated the passage of a local veto meas-

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY GOSSIP. Prince Francis of Teck, whose reckless ous, has finally landed himself .into scrape. Although he and his family are poor, he recently bet £10,000 (\$50,000) to fi with a well-known bookmaker on horse which was generally regarded as an absolute certainty, but the horse lost, and the Prince was unable to pay. A great scandal followed in clubdom and finally the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and Prince Adolphus of Teck, who married the daughter of the Duke of Westminster, paid the \$50,000 and Prince Francis will be It is regarded as a certainty that the Duke of Connaught will be the new commander-in-chief in succession to the Duke

Senator McMillan of Michigan, is at the Savoy Hotel. He is greatly improved in health since his visit to Carlsbad and will spend a fortnight in Wales previous to re-Mayor Hugh Grant and his bride, of New York, have returned here from Switzerland and will sail for home at the end of the There promises shortly to be the biggest rush for steamers ever known. Many Americans are returning a month earlier than they expected owing to the impossibility of securing passage on the principal steamships in August, September and

here are unusual numbers of the i son and most of them are now on the co-tinent. Mrs. Haggins sails from Havre for New York on Saturday next; Miss Edit Pimsbury, of San Francisco, has gone

Scotland; Mrs. Hearst has been in Norway and leaves to-day for Stockholm. She will spend a fortnight in Sweden. Prince and Princess Hatzfeld, during week, gave a dinner in honor of M. H.
De Young, proprietor of the San Francisco
Chronicle, and Mrs. De Young, and Sir
Henry Irving gave a supper to Mr. and
Mrs. De Young, at which the Hon. Geo. J.
Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, and
many prominent Englishmen were present.
Mr. John C. New, formerly consul-general
in London, and proprietor of the Indianapoin London, and proprietor of the Indianapo-

Thursday, and spent some time in his old office. Mr. New thinks home rule is shelved for the next ten years. He adds that the defeat of Mr. John Morley, exchief Secretary for Ireland, is an emphatic indication of this. The salaries of the Marquis of Salisbury's nineteen Cabinet Ministers amount to £95,-

ils Journal, lunched with Mr. Patrick A

Collins, United States consul-general, on

BEST 50 SMOKE IN

000, or \$475,000, per year.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who always attended Mrs. Ronald's musicales, before his departure, on Thursday, person-ally decorated Mrs. Ronald with the Coburg order, in recognition of what she has During the Prince of Wales's hackney sale last week the house party at Sand-ringham included Mr. William Waldorf Astor, Mr. Robson, the south African millionaire, who bought Dudley House; the Duke and Duchess of York and the Crown Prince of Denmark. Both Mr. Astor and Mr. Robson bought heavily.

A movement is on foot, headed by Mr.

Andrew F. White and other prominent
Cornell men, to get Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to enter a crew to contest the race
arranged between Cornell and Harvard in

1896. The prospects are that the efforts of the Cornellers will be successful. The English are chuckling at the way Mr. Michael F. Dwyer is losing his horses in selling races, and the methods of the American stable are again roundly abused on all sides. There is reason to believe, however, that Mr. Dwyer is anxious to get rid of the string at any price, and is quite satisfied with what he got on Thursday for Don Alonzo. The latter was in the veterinarian's hands before the race, and why sirable to lose him is a question which the Britishers are asking to-day. Mr. Dwyer

£500 for him. TEA TASTERS.

Methods Used to Determine Grades

Providence Journal. Everybody knows that the tea of comcomes from China; many people know that it comes also from Japan, and a few may have heard of, and partaken of, tea from India or Ceylon. From whatever source it comes, tea is tea, in the same sense that apples are apples. But there are varieties and qualties, and modes of curing, which result in and values. It is the business of the tea taster to grade and value the various samples of tea submitted to him. The sanctum of a tea taster is an interesting place. There are rows and rows of narrow shelves filled with little cans, or boxes, brass or copper kettles, over blue flames of gas, and round tables. These all impress one at once as the implements of a peculiar craft. Sight, touch and smell and taste are all exercised by the tea taster in the careful judgment brought to bear upon the question of values. The light must be steady and true. For this purpose a north or northwest light is best—coming directly from the sky without reflections from the

buildings opposite.

The tea taster is now seated at a rou table of about four feet in diameter, which Samples of tea, in neat tin cans, are about four inches back from the edge. In white china. These cups are called "tri-The table is so constructed that these cups, or triers, stand a little lower than the cans. This is to guard against wetting the tea if a cup spills a part of its contents. In the center of the table scales of special construction may be seen. Posof special construction may be seen. Possibly a silver 5-cent piece may be in one of the scale pans. A few leaves of tea, just enough to balance the silver coin, constitutes a "drawing." A drawing of tea from each of the samples upon the table is now placed in the little cup in front of its own can, and the water is poured on. This water must be fresh, also it must be boiling, and it must have been boiling just long enough to be cooked without becoming enough to be cooked, without flat. The water is now on. Little lines steam arises from each cup. The expert is intent upon his work. It is a critical moment and time is short. Forty or fifty lit-tle cups of tea-steaming hot, but cooling rapidly-demand the closest attention. He bends intently forward over the cups, and with his little silver spoon stirs the leaves or raises them just above the water to catch their fragrance and aroma. At this point it is the sense of smell that comes chiefly into play. From cup to cup he goes, dipping and smelling, revolving the table continuously in one direction, with occasional retreats for comparison with some flavor of peculiarity which he has passed. He goes his rounds more than once. For some teas which "draw" bright and promising at first, may prove thin or insipid at a later stage. But too much time must not be spent upon this, lest the liquor become too cool for the next pro-

While yet the steam is rising from each cup the expert rolls a great brass or cop-per vessel, like an immense hour-glass, be-tween his knees, and commences to "taste" tween his knees, and commences to taste the tea. From each cup in turn the teataster takes a little of the infusion upon his tongue, and quietly ejects it into the metal spittoon. Thus sipping and ejecting, sipping and ejecting, he quickly makes the round of the table; and as he goes he fixes the value of the goods as to "drawing" qualities. His eyes have already judged them as to style. His hands have told him if the leaves are dusty. And now his senses of smell and taste have given testimony as to flavor and strength. His judgmony as to flavor and strength. His judgment as to value is thus made up from the combined testimony of sight, touch, smell and taste. Quite likely, this judgment has been reached without swallowing a spoonful of the liquid before him.

Indeed, the sense of taste is more acute if smelling be carefully avoided. Some may deny this, saying they must get the liquid well back upon the tongue. If, however, but few samples are to be valued, the testimony of the whole mouth may be taken for each. But with many samples to value it is unsafe to do so. For inevitably, some of the liquid will go down the throat even without conscious swallowing; and before he knows it the expert's taste will be vitiated, just as surely as one's appetite for dinner becomes less acute after hearty eating.

The business of a tea-taster is a fascinating one. The men in that occupation seldom leave it voluntarily, notwithstanding the fact that only a few of them are able to do more than to just make a living.

///VIII

Is pushing along very merrily at the STAR STORE. There are just loads of Summer Goods that are very seasonable just now, but we want to be rid of them. NOTE THE PRICES

A nice line of Best Quality Swivel Silks on sale Monday, about enough to last the day, limit 10 yards to a customer, at........ 122c a yd

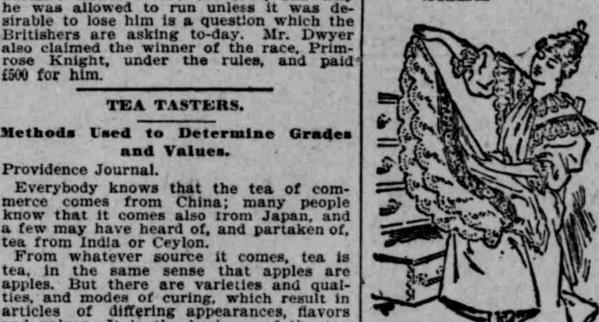
Ladies' Wrappers Fancy Patterns in Pink and Blue Per-ting and lined to the waist, ruffle on shoul-

ders, worth \$1; midsummer reduction sale price.... 15 pieces of wide Pure Linen Cream Ta-ble Damask, in 9 different patterns, would be good value at 38c; midsummer reduction 29c a yd

We are showing 10 different styles in La-dies' Fine Dongola Oxfords, Tans and Black. Prices were \$1.25 and \$1.50. Mid-summer reduction sale price is......

New Idea Patterns New Idea Patterns lately. They advertise themselves. Choice, all sizes, all styles, and as good as any, at only

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE



in good Mustucks and lace-trimmed. At 50c, fine Cambric Drawers, clusters of plaits ery - trimmed. extra wide.

At 25 cents, Misses' Mus-

At 25c, Women's good Muslin and well-At 50c. Chemises, made of best muslin, At 89c. White Cambric Long Skirt Chemise, ruffle at foot, plaits above ruffle, lace yoke, neck and sleeves edged with Valen-At 45c, good Muslin Gowns, square yoke, box-plaited back; neck, front and sleeves

inished with cambric ruffle At \$1. Lawn and Cambric Gowns, Empire style, square yoke of all-over embroidery, neck and sleeves trimmed with neat embroidery, full sleeves, generous width; value At 50c, good Muslin Skirts, full width, five-inch embroidery ruffle, plaits over ruffle.

At 49c, women's best light Print Wrappers, tight-fitting, line waist, ruffles; worth At 75c, White and Fancy Striped Lawn Wrappers, made handsomely, and worth At 25c, Laundered Percale Shirt Waists that have been selling at 49c. At 49c, Ladies' finest White Lawn Shirt Waists, rolling collars, large sleeves, plait-ed fronts and backs, neatly trimmed in lace

and embroidery; former prices were 89c and At 50c, our regular line of Shirt Waists that have been selling at 75c. At 75c, the regular \$1 Shirt Waists; fine Percale in novelty styles. At 28c, another lot of ventilated Summer Corsets, long-waisted and heavily boned; compare them with others shown at 50c.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR Ladies' Ribbed Vests at Reduced Prices.

Ladies' Ribbed Vests, crochet trimming, 4c. Ladies' Ribbed Vests, ribbon trimming, 10c Ladies' Ribbed Vests, were 19c, now 121/2c. Ladies' Ribbed Vests, were 25c, now 19c. Misses' Ribbed Vests reduced to 4c. Misses' Ribbed Vests, were 15c, now 7c.

MEN'S SHIRTS Fast Black Satin Shirts, now 19c. Men's full size 36-inch long Neglige Madras Shirts, now 38c.

Men's Unlaundered White Shirts, now 25c.

Men's Laundered White Shirts, linen bos-At 19c, full oms, a great value at 39c. Men's custom made English Oxford Negltge Shirts, now 69c.

A great line of White Laundered Shirts, with colored Percale bosoms, at 49c.

Laundered Percale Shirts, all sizes.

59c

10c

SHOE DEPARTMENT Offers you some great attractions. At \$1.19 we give you choice of our regular \$1.50 and \$1.75 Ladies' Oxfords and Prince Alberts, in all shapes, styles and colorings. At \$1.89 we give you unlimited choice of any Oxford or Prince Albert in our stock. Prices were \$2.50 and \$3. All the newest

At 98c, Ladies Dongola or Patent Leather Vamp Strap Sandal, with bow and buckle, a regular \$1.50 shoe. At 48c. Ladies' Dongola Turn Sole Opera Slippers, worth \$1 a pair.

WASH GOODS BARGAINS

And we say bargains advisedly, as you will observe upon reading the items:
At 21/2c a yard, Indigo Blue and Turkey
Red Prints, that are worth 4c. At 21/2c a yard, best Cotton Wash Challies in a neat variety of patterns. At 24c a yard, regular 5c White Goods in small checks. At 4c a yard, a line of Apron Ginghams, good quality, regular price 5c.

At 5c a yard, 27-inch Printed Ducks, suitable for dresses, in neat patterns and plain colors, worth 10c. At 5c a yard, English Lawns, 36 inches wide, in a good range of patterns; price At 5c a yard, Zephyr Ginghams, Jaconet Lawns, Plain Colored Crepes, Dotted Swiss, At 71/2c a yard. Printed Piques, in dark or light colors, never sold for less than 15c a At 7½c a yard, wide Brandenburg and Canton Cloths, in dark grounds; prices were At 7½c a yard, a few of fine Brocade Zephyr Ginghams, handsome styles, fast colors, and worth 12½c.

At 12½c a yard, a line of Corded Dimities, in greens, yellows, blues, pink and all the popular colorings.

At 124c a yard. White Dotted Swiss, fine dots; price was 19c a yard. THE SILK SALE

Haven't got room for all the items. Let these few give you an inkling of what the At 1216c a yard. Printed India Silks, that cannot be duplicated under 25c a yard.
At 19c a yard. Printed Kaiki Silks, in neat colorings and designs.

At 38c a yard, Figured and Brocaded Changeable Taffeta Silks that usually sell for 75c a yard.

EXTRA MUSLIN OFFERING Yard-wide Brown Muslin, 34c a yard. Extra grade Yard-wide Sheeting Muslin,

Soft Finish Yard-Wide Bleached Muslin 5c a yard.

8c Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 6c a yard.

Best 9-4 Regular Unbleached Sheeting at
15c a yard.





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